Yellowstone
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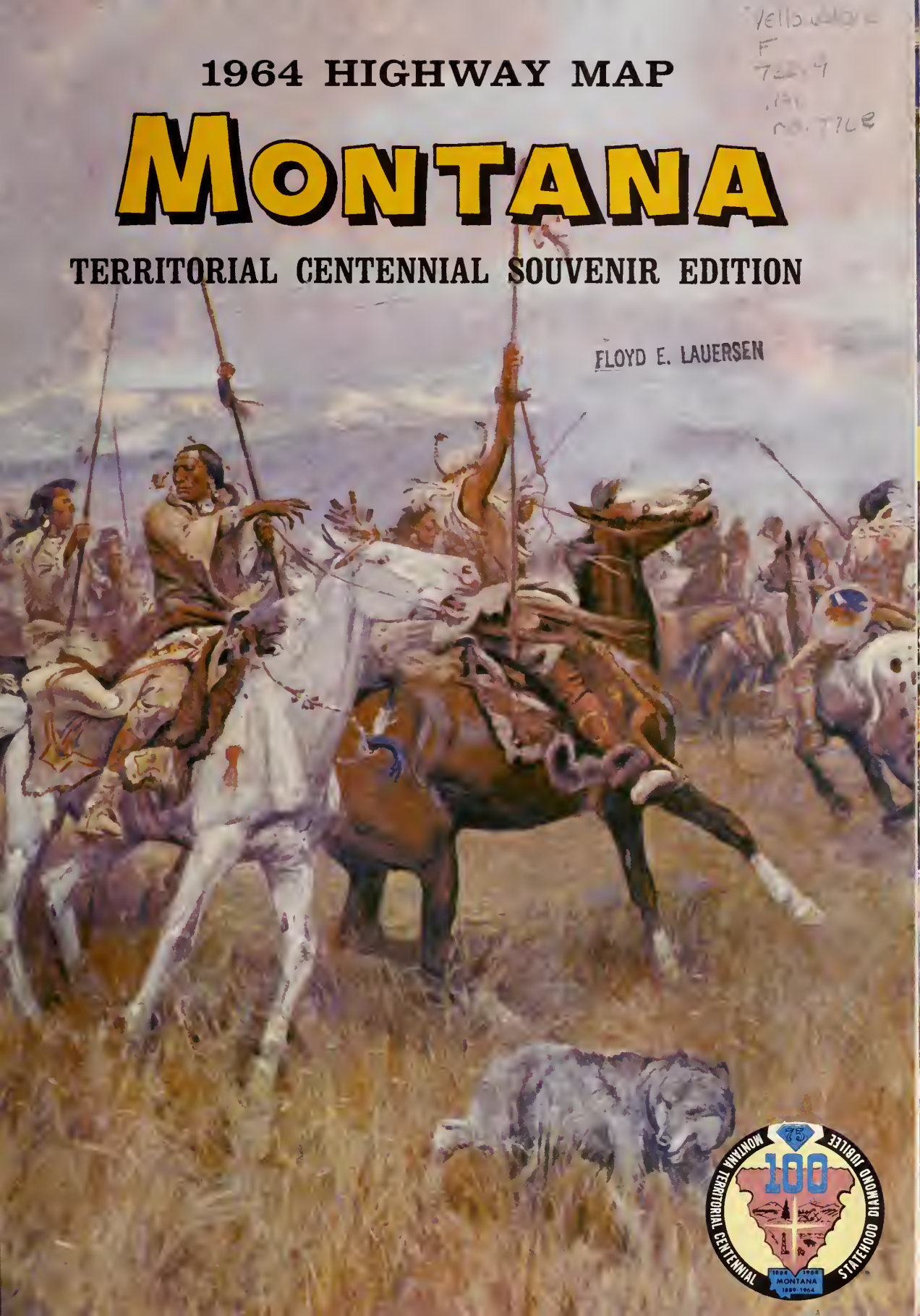
1964 HIGHWAY MAP

MONTANA

TERRITORIAL CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR EDITION



To Pincher Creek
To Lethbridge
Cordston
WATERTON LAKES NAT'L PARK
Waterton Park
CANADA
U.S.
Cameron Lake
Waterton Lake
Kintla Lake
GLACIER
Bowman Lake
GRANITE PARK CHALET
Sherburne Lake
Babb
Lower St. Mary L.
MANY GLACIER HOTEL
Quartz L.
NAT'L
Polebridge
Logging Lake
Swiftcurrent Lake
St. Mary
GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD
LOGAN PASS EL. 6664
St Mary L.
Lake McDonald
SPERRY CHALET
Lake McDonald
PARK
Kiowa
Apgar
To Eureka
To Browning
Flathead
Two Medicine Lake
E. Glacier Park
Whitefish
West Glacier
River
Columbia Falls
Kalispell
Hungry Horse Res.
To Libby
Flathead Lake
S. Fk. Flathead R.
To Missoula
445

Photo by Ernst Peterson

Glacier
NATIONAL PARK

The history of Glacier National Park begins with the Indians. The Blackfeet lived under the spell of the mountains. And although they regarded the mountain vastness with awe, even dread, they did enter this abode of spirits to fast and to cross to the Flathead country to the west.

The park lies in a rugged section of the Montana Rockies and is named, not from the 60-odd glaciers of today, but because huge Ice Age glaciers carved its rugged scenery. Here two hundred glacial lakes in peacock blues and emerald greens stud the valleys or are set like jewels in rocky cirques, and many of these streams of crystal clear water offer good fishing, (no fishing license is required.) Fields of brilliant mountain wildflowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, inquisitive bears, friendly marmots and proud mountain goats make up its changing panorama.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive running east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. Much of the park is accessible by auto and more than a thousand miles of horseback and foot trails lead deep into untouched wilderness. Some of the glaciers can be visited readily. Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm sunny days and cool, starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow and skies deepen to a startling blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about the first week in June, remains open well into October. All year around accommodations are conveniently located on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are available from about June 15 to September 10.

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Photo by Marion Lacy

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Nature's wonderland, world-famous for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forest and waterfalls, Yellowstone National Park comprises 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty.

Yellowstone Park and its adjacent Montana entrances offer fishing, horseback riding, boating, photographing and just relaxing in the midst of magnificent scenery.

Three of the park's five entrances are in Montana. The north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through beautiful Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon.

Two scenic highways lead to the west entrance at West Yellowstone, Montana. Along the picturesque Gallatin River, white water foams and sparkles below towering canyon peaks. Farther west, the route along trout-famous Madison River winds through an awe-inspiring valley and passes the Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area.

The spectacular Beartooth Highway leading to the Park's northeast entrance between Red Lodge and Cooke City, Montana, climbs to nearly 11,000 feet in the Beartooth Mountains. Here is some of Montana's most rugged beauty—purple canyons, white glaciers, rushing streams, sparkling lakes, fields of glorious wildflowers, views of vistas as large as all New England.

Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep and—favorite of all—the grizzly and black bear. Fishing is excellent in the park waters (no license required), and includes cutthroat, rainbow, Loch Leven and brook trout.

Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Doane Expedition, headed by H. D. Washburn, Surveyor-General of Montana.

At the Montana entrances, accommodations are available all year; accommodations are available in the park from about May 1 to October 31.

Photo by W. S. Keller

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To Livingston
To Bozeman
To Idaho Falls
To Red Lodge
To Cody
To Riverton
To Jackson
Gardiner
Gallatin
Cooke City
Silver Gate
MONT.
WYO.
Mammoth Hot Sprs.
Tower Jct.
YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL
PARK
Norris
Canyon Village
Madison Jct.
West Yellowstone
MONT.
IDA.
Fishing Bridge
Lake
Pahaska
West Thumb
Old Faithful
Shoshone Lake
Lewis Lake
Yellowstone Lake
IDAHO
WYO.
Jackson Lake
Leigh L.
Jenny L.
Moran
446

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

Montana speed limits (Daylight) - reasonable and prudent speed 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required, except 4 lane zoned and posted roads 65 miles per hour on trucks of 8,000 pounds gross weight 50 miles per hour. Vehicles towing house trailers 50 miles per hour. Speed limit on each under-sized school ... miles per hour

Vehicles entering main highways from side road or drive must yield right of way to vehicles traveling main highways

Motorcyclist drive to right of center line at all times except a ten passing maneuver. Never pass on hills or curves. Be sure you can see far enough ahead to make a safe passing

Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle changing direction, stopping, slowing down on the highway. Sound horn to warn the car ahead that you are going to pass. Turn left hand and arm extended upward. Stop or slow down. Turn right extended downward. Electrical turn indicators are legal

Obey all warning signs, such as School Zone, Stop, Slow, Dangerous Curve, Rail Road Ahead, and others

Keep down all speed grade, than that of car when you are stop on the road

Slow Down if night or when the road is wet or icy. When approaching another car at night either the lights as use. Dim your lights low be glad to dim that Courtesy promotes safety

Use Care when approaching any child, parked car, bicycle, construction equipment, car or other obstruction of the highway. Be prepared to stop if necessary

Keep to the right on the main traveled portion of the highway especially when you are passing. Pull out on the shoulder to safely let you and others pass

Accidents resulting in death, personal injury, or property damage of an apparent extent of $100 or more requires immediate notification to Nearest Police or Highway Patrol by quickest means of communication. The notice must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol, Box 1099, Helena, Montana within 5 ten days

When passing school buses loading or unloading school children, you must stop and not proceed until school bus resumes motion

Littering highways prohibited - HELP KEEP MONTANA CLEAN. PENALTY $ 5 TO $ 100 OR 1 TO 10 DAYS IN JAIL OR BOTH

Using the center left lane on roads with four or more lanes. The center left lane must be used only to pass vehicles ahead and to turn left, except when leaving numbered state and federal highways.

TIPS FOR TRAILER OWNERS

Montana highway regulations provide that no combination of a van and tractor shall exceed 60 ft in length, or 96 in. in total including tires or 13 ft 6 in. in height except with permit. Trailers should carry red lights to the rear, green amber or white lights to the front and amber side lights. The speed limit for vehicles towing house trailers is 50 mi. per hour. No person shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon the highway.

Principal mountain passes in Montana are:

Southern Pass Red Lodge-Yellowstone Highway S. of 10,940
Not advised for large trailers

Bozeman Pass S. and E. 1 east of Bozeman 1
Lick Pass Pass S. to Northeast of Butte 6,3 Water stops
Lick W. of 5,85 north of White Sulphur Springs 1
Pass Glacier Park Going to the Sun Highway 1 964
Not suggested for large trailers

Pass U. at Montana Idaho border 1 5,1E Easy grade
Pass U. 5 10 at Montana Idaho border 61 4,78
Impassable

Pass S. 5 at Montana Idaho border 1 6,990
Pass S. 1 west of Alpine 1 8,125 Water stops
Pass S. 2 west of Star Gazer 11 5,316 Water stops
Pass S. 1 at Montana Idaho border 1 6,62 Easy grade
Montana 43 southeast of Lost Trail Pass 1 7,111
Pass U. S. 12 east of Butte 1 6,501 Water stops
Montana 78 south of Ennis 11 6,834 Easy grade
Montana 78 East of Jessie 11 6,04
Montana 38 east of Hamilton 1 7,241 Not good
Not good for trailers
Pass S. 1 191 20 and Montana 78 at Montana Idaho border 1
Easy grade

MONTANA ROADS OPEN FOR WINTER TRAVEL

Modern maintenance equipment enables Montana to keep all primary roads open and open during winter months as well as very short periods during snowstorms. Often in severe storms Public Safety Highway Patrol Officers can advise road conditions and closures.

Certain highway passes are kept open all winter. Passes that are closed to traffic for several months are:

Southern Pass on U. S. 1 6 miles south of Red Lodge over Beartooth Plateau to Cooke City

Logan Pass in Glacier National Park closed from about Oct 1 to June 1

Lolo Pass in Montana 28 between Kalispell and Hamilton

Yellowstone National Park roads subject to closures after Oct 1 except for Gardiner Cooke by road via Mammoth which remains open year around

MONTANA INDEX

Population 591 000 - 1962 Estimate — Area 14 | 00 sq. miles
Rank 41 - 1960 Census — Capital Helena

COUNTIES 1960 census

Beaverhead 9,202 — Big Horn 8,652 — Blaine 6,728 — Broadwater 2,186 — Carbon 8,080 — Carter 1,951 — Cascade 81,804 — Chouteau 5,970 — Custer 11,697 — Daniels 2,532 — Dawson 10,505 — Deer Lodge 19,668 — Fallon 3,103 — Fergus 12,083 — Flathead 32,965 — Gallatin 26,045 — Garfield 1,589 — Glacier 10,278 — Golden Valley 1,107 — Granite 2,548 — Hill 17,429 — Jefferson 3,837 — Judith Basin 3,218 — Lake 8,253 — Lewis & Clark 28,168 — Liberty 2,383 — Lincoln 12,318 — McCone 3,229 — Madison 5,989 — Meagher 2,274 — Mineral 2,058 — Missoula 58,263 — Musselshell 4,497 — Park 15,268 — Petroleum 894 — Phillips 6,822 — Pondera 7,613 — Powder River 3,439 — Powell 6,621 — Prairie 1,744 — Ravalli 10,819 — Richland 11,672 — Roosevelt 10,419 — Rosebud 8,462 — Sanders 5,850 — Sheridan 10,824 — Silver Bow 46,955 — Stillwater 3,174 — Sweet Grass 2,760 — Teton 6,506 — Toole 5,994 — Treasure 1,072 — Valley 11,475 — Wheatland 2,624 — Wibaux 1,938 — Yellowstone 87,367 — Pages 33

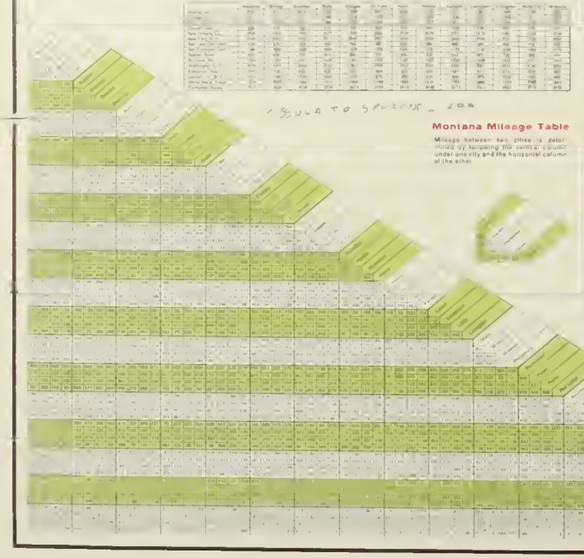
CITIES AND TOWNS

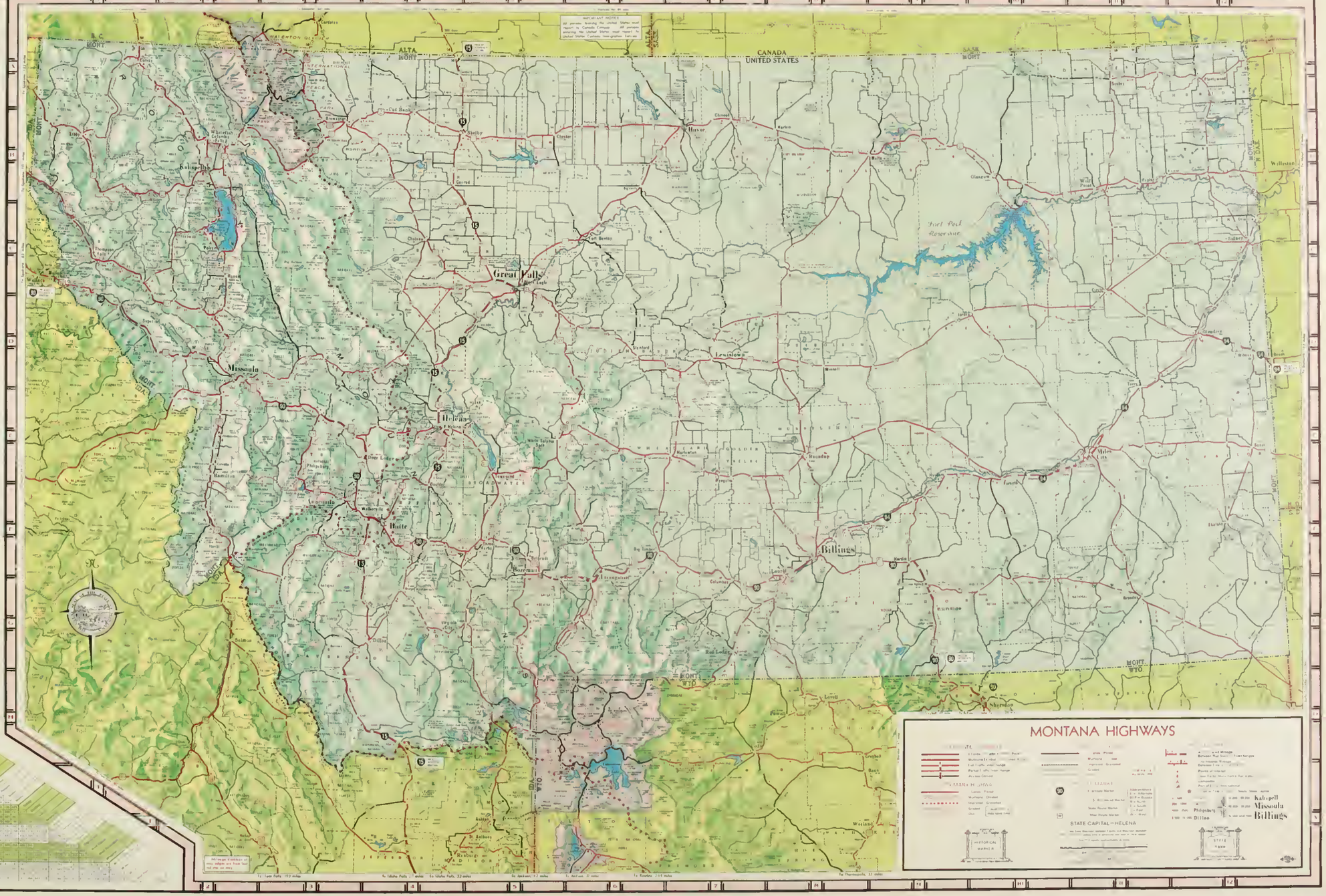
1960 census or later Estimates * nearly South

Alberton 318 — Anaconda 12,494 — Antelope 50 — Ashland 500 — Augusta 350 — Babb 100 — Baker 3,808 — Bannack 50 — Basin 250 — Battle Creek 50 — Bearcreek 100 — Belfry 250 — Big Sandy 1,600 — Big Timber 2,000 — Billings 61,581 — Birney 50 — Black Eagle 2,000 — Bonner 1,000 — Boulder 1,000 — Box Elder 100 — Brady 100 — Bridger 1,000 — Broadus 500 — Broadview 250 — Brockton 500 — Browning 1,000 — Bruno 50 — Buffalo 50 — Busby 500 — Butte 27,837 — Byron 500 — Cardwell 100 — Carter 50 — Cascade 800 — Chester 1,000 — Chinook 2,500 — Choteau 2,000 — Circle 1,000 — Clancy 500 — Clinton 100 — Colstrip 1,000 — Columbia Falls 3,000 — Columbus 1,500 — Conrad 3,000 — Coram 100 — Corvallis 1,000 — Crane 50 — Crow Agency 1,000 — Culbertson 1,000 — Cut Bank 5,000 — Darby 1,000 — Deer Lodge 4,000 — Denton 500 — Dillon 4,000 — Divide 100 — Dodson 100 — Drummond 500 — Dutton 500 — Ekalaka 500 — Elliston 100 — Emigrant 100 — Ennis 1,000 — Essex 100 — Eureka 1,000 — Fairfield 1,000 — Fairview 500 — Flaxville 100 — Florence 500 — Forsyth 2,000 — Fort Benton 1,500 — Fort Peck 500 — Fortine 100 — Fort Shaw 100 — Fromberg 500 — Froid 500 — Gardiner 1,000 — Garneill 100 — Geraldine 500 — Gildford 100 — Glasgow 4,000 — Glendive 5,000 — Grass Range 250 — Great Falls 60,091 — Hamilton 3,000 — Hardin 2,000 — Harlem 1,000 — Harlowton 1,000 — Harrison 100 — Havre 10,000 — Helena 20,000 — Hingham 100 — Hobson 500 — Hot Springs 500 — Huntley 500 — Ismay 100 — Jordan 500 — Joplin 500 — Judith Gap 500 — Kalispell 10,000 — Kevin 100 — Kila 100 — Kildeer 100 — Kirby 100 — Lambert 100 — Laurel 3,000 — Lavina 500 — Lewistown 5,000 — Libby 2,000 — Lima 500 — Lincoln 500 — Livingston 6,000 — Lodge Grass 500 — Loma 100 — Lonepine 100 — Malta 2,000 — Manhattan 500 — Marion 100 — Martinsdale 100 — Medicine Lake 500 — Melstone 100 — Melville 100 — Miles City 8,000 — Missoula 27,000 — Moccasin 100 — Moore 100 — Nashua 500 — Neihart 100 — Opheim 100 — Outlook 100 — Pablo 1,000 — Park City 1,000 — Peerless 500 — Philipsburg 1,000 — Pinesdale 500 — Plains 1,000 — Plentywood 2,000 — Polaris 100 — Polson 3,000 — Pompeys Pillar 100 — Pony 100 — Poplar 1,000 — Power 500 — Proctor 100 — Rapelje 100 — Red Lodge 2,000 — Reed Point 100 — Richey 500 — Ringling 100 — Rock Springs 100 — Rocky Boy 100 — Roberts 500 — Rollins 100 — Ronan 1,000 — Roundup 2,000 — Ryegate 500 — Saco 500 — Scobey 1,000 — Seeley Lake 500 — Shelby 3,000 — Sheridan 500 — Sidney 5,000 — Silesia 100 — Silver Gate 100 — Simms 500 — Somers 500 — Stanford 500 — Stevensville 1,000 — Sula 100 — Sunburst 500 — Superior 1,000 — Terry 1,000 — Thompson Falls 1,000 — Three Forks 1,000 — Toston 100 — Townsend 2,000 — Trego 100 — Troy 1,000 — Turner 100 — Twin Bridges 500 — Valier 500 — Vaughn 500 — Victor 500 — Virginia City 100 — Walkerville 1,000 — Wall Creek 100 — Walla Walla 100 — Warm Springs 1,000 — Westby 500 — West Glacier 100 — West Yellowstone 500 — Whitefish 3,000 — White Sulphur Springs 1,000 — Whitlash 100 — Wibaux 1,000 — Willow Creek 500 — Winifred 500 — Winnett 500 — Wolf Creek 500 — Wolf Point 3,000 — Worden 100 — Yaak 100 — Zortman 100

Montana Mileage Table

Mileage between two cities is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column at the other.





MONTANA HIGHWAYS

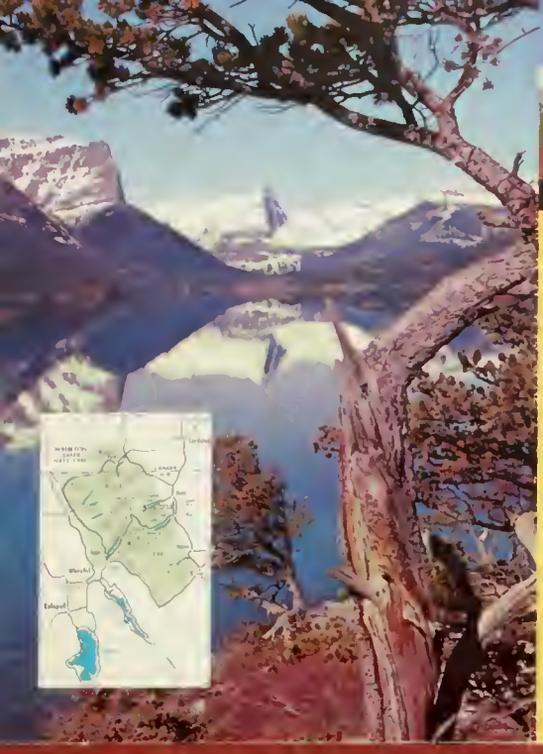


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Photo by Marion Lee

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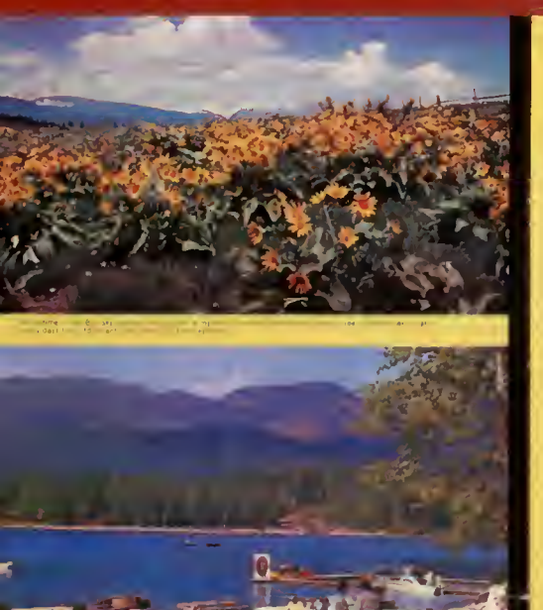
MONTANA

The BIG SKY Vacationland
1964 . . . Territorial Centennial Year



The Treasure State

Montana, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendryes, French fur traders, in 1743.

In 1805-06, Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807, Manuel Lisa, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post.

The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission, founded in 1841.

In 1862, a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1866, when the first herds of longhorn cattle were trailed in from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo and failure of white men to keep their treaties, brought the Indian wars of the 60s and 70s. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1876. A year later, the Nez Perce battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 580 miles in length and 215 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet. The lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall throughout the state is 15" and varies from a minimum of 9.69 to over 100" on some mountain tops. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28°F. in January to 84.5° in July.

Nine railroads, 11 bus lines and 5 air lines serve Montana's 5,582 miles of paved highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to agriculture, fine native grasses, water, minerals and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of income from farms and ranches totals nearly $500,000,000 annually. Farms and ranches total 94 million acres. Major crops are wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, safflower, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flaxseed, beans and cherries. Principal livestock are cattle (about 2,200,000) and sheep (about 1,700,000). Montana is the largest western supplier of stockers and feeder cattle to the corn belt.

Prospectors and miners played an important part in the early development of Montana. Today, mining and associated enterprises are still among the leading sources of employment and income. Annual mineral production averages about $200,200,200, chiefly from petroleum and copper production. Other leading minerals are sand and gravel, lime, silver, building stone, lead and gold.

The first sawmill was set up by the Jesuit Fathers in the Bitterroot Valley in the 1840's. Since that time the lumber industry has become highly important in Montana's economy, and contributes an annual approximately $100,000,000 annually. Approximately four million Christmas trees are harvested each year.

The first hydroelectric plant of importance was constructed in 1891 at Black Eagle and supplied the Great Falls area. Most of the power in the State is now generated hydroelectrically by Federal dams located at Fort Peck, Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry (Yellowtail Dam near Hardin is under construction) by the Montana Power Company with Kerr Dam, Holter Dam and 11 other sites, and by the Washington Water Power Company with its dam at Noxon Rapids. There are also steam generating plants in the State. The largest, located at Sidney, is operated by the Montana Dakota Utilities Company.

Manufacturing in Montana is primarily based on the processing of its abundant raw materials including refining of copper, zinc, aluminum and petroleum, production of chemical, phosphorus, production of wood products, cement, sugar refining and flour milling. The value added by manufacturing exceeds $216,000,000 annually.

Additional Information

Wherever you may be in Montana, on-the-spot information is conveniently available to you when you stop at a local Chamber of Commerce office. Those people are interested in providing you with timely, reliable information about local highlights.

For additional Montana vacation information, write to the Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana.

Lewis and Clark Cavern STATE PARK

Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana's featured state park, is the largest limestone cavern in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Cavern is easy to reach and fun to explore.

Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, cluster pins and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights.

The cavern is all electrically lighted and regularly and comfortably heated. An open all-jeep railroad runs along the hillside from park headquarters to near the cavern entrance and an electric tram completes the trip.

Inside the cavern where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-round temperature of 48°, well constructed walks lead through the caverns.

Guided tours take 90 minutes. Admission charges (including jeep railway and tram trip) are $1.00 for adults, 50¢ for children.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:

May 1-June 15: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
June 16-Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Labor Day-September 30: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.

National Historic Registered Landmarks

Bannack
Fort Benton
Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
Virginia City

The Western Meadowlark is the State Bird.

The Bitterroot is the State Flower.

The Ponderosa Pine is the State Tree.

A state flag with State seal and Great Seal.

The Missouri River Canyon, remains as it was when Lewis and Clark first saw it. Photo by F. J. Haynes.

The Missouri River, Montana's most historic stream, flows 3,096 miles from its source in the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River.

Fishing and Hunting

The history of Montana's 100 years as a state is a story of its fishing and hunting. Throughout this period of time, even with the advances of our modern civilization and a tremendous rise in recreation, Treasure State fishing and hunting has remained as good or better than it ever was.

Montana offers some of the best trout fishing in the nation. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork—with their many tributaries teeming into the high mountain areas, give the angler a wide choice. Montana's many lakes and streams provide plenty of fish, including the rainbow, cutthroat, steelhead trout, mackinaw, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare grayling, pike, perch, ocean, bass, sturgeon, drum, sandfish, ling and bullheads (suckers).

In addition, Montana's vast reaches of native wilderness provide outdoorsmen and nature lovers with a look at untouched country, as it was many decades ago. Herds of antelope, deer, elk, Big Horn sheep, moose, mountain goats and grizzly bear have continued to thrive due to careful management. In seven national forests and eight wilderness areas, natural conditions provide hunting of the highest quality.

For the bird hunter, a variety of upland game is available. Species such as the sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey, chukar, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and chukar provide hunters with a variety of enjoyment.

For non-residents a 5-day limited fishing license is available for $3.00. A seasonal non-resident fishing license costs $10.00. For non-resident hunters, the $100 license includes white-tailed deer, mule deer, antelope, elk and bear. (Elect or grizzly.) Plus the right to enter the drawings for sheep, goats, and moose. The $100 license also includes fishing and upland game birds.

(For details on fishing streams, hunting areas, seasons and license fees, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana.)

State Parks and Monuments

Bannack State Monument
[illegible]

Bitterroot Lake State Park
[illegible]

Canyon Ferry Recreation Area
[illegible]

Chief Joseph Battlefield
[illegible]

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument
[illegible]

Deadmen's Basin Recreation Area
[illegible]

Flathead Lake State Park
[illegible]

Fort Owen State Monument
[illegible]

Hell Creek State Park
[illegible]

Hooper State Park
[illegible]

James Kipp State Park
[illegible]

Lewis and Clark Cavern State Park
[illegible]

Lone Pine State Park
[illegible]

Lost Creek State Park
[illegible]

Makoshika State Park
[illegible]

Medicine Rocks State Park
[illegible]

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
[illegible]

Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area
[illegible]

Painted Rocks Reservoir Recreation Area
[illegible]

Rock Creek State Park
[illegible]

Thompson Falls State Park
[illegible]

Tiber Dam State Park
[illegible]

West Shore State Park
[illegible]

Yellow Bay State Park
[illegible]

Whitefish Lake State Park
[illegible]

Photo by Chet Dreher

Welcome to Montana!

I join the proud, hospitable people of Montana in welcoming you and all others to visit the Big Sky Country in 1964.

One hundred years ago Montana became a Territory. Seventy-five years ago this land of unexcelled, inviting, exciting recreation and vacation splendor became the 41st State of the Union.

Come and be the guest of Montana's warm, friendly citizens and, with many special events, help us celebrate our Territorial Centennial and Diamond Jubilee of Statehood.

Visit Montana, which is embraced by Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, during any season of our Centennial Year.

Help us enjoy our incomparable fishing, camping, hunting, skiing and sightseeing, and join with us in breathing air that has never been breathed before.

Sincerely,

Tim Babcock

TIM BABCOCK, Governor

Montana's Centennial Medallion

State Highway Commission of Montana
Helena, Montana

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"Meeting the Flatheads,"
by C. M. Russell